



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 26, NUMBER 37

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 17, 1957

## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### FIVE THOUSAND AN HOUR

The world's population has been growing at the rate of 5,000 additional persons every hour over the past few years, according to a United Nations study. This amounts to a population growth of 43,000,000 a year.

The UN group says that the total number of people in mid-1955 was 2,691,000,000. Red China, with 582,603,000 persons had the largest population of any country in the world. Next in line was India, with 381,690,000 inhabitants; the Soviet Union, with 200,200,000; and the United States, with 167,191,000.

### END OF EARLY VOTING?

In the past, Maine has led all other states in going to the polls by holding elections (except for President) in September. Other states, as we know, generally hold regular elections in November. Now Maine wants to change its constitution to shift elections from September to November. Maine citizens will vote on this issue early in the fall.

### ABOUT \$100 APIECE

Since Libya became an independent country about 5½ years ago, Uncle Sam has given approximately \$100,000,000 in economic and military aid to the North African land. Because Libya's population is only slightly more than 1,000,000 persons, our aid amounts to nearly \$100 apiece for the land's inhabitants.

### STEAM LOCOMOTIVES FADE

More and more railroads across the nation are scrapping old steam locomotives and replacing them with sleek, new Diesel units. The New York Central put its last huffing and puffing steam locomotive on the scrap heap not long ago.

Railroad authorities say there are now only about 3,690 steam locomotives left in the country. About 2 decades ago, the New York Central alone had 4,919 steam units in operation.

### TALLEST BUILDING?

Switzerland may someday have the world's tallest building if the plans of Swiss engineers are carried out. The proposed structure would be 1,815 feet high—343 feet taller than the Empire State Building. Swiss engineers would like to have the suggested structure ready for their country's 1964 National Exhibition at Lausanne.

### ATOM IN RED CHINA

Red China is one of the latest countries to put the atom to work in producing electric power. The Chinese communists are reported to be completing work on a number of pilot power-producing nuclear units which are expected to go into operation before the end of this year.



MAN OF TAIWAN. Recent riots in Taipei indicate harsh feelings among the people on the island of Taiwan (Formosa) toward the United States.

## Relations with Taiwan

Anti-American Rioting in Taipei Last Month Raises Serious Questions About U. S. Policy Overseas

**W**ILL Nationalist China, whose headquarters are in Taiwan, and the United States remain close allies? Or will serious differences develop between our country and the Far Eastern nation headed by Chiang Kai-shek?

U. S. leaders are pondering these questions following the anti-American rioting late last month in Taipei, capital of Taiwan. The U. S. Embassy was wrecked and 13 Americans were injured in a demonstration touched off by the acquittal of an American soldier in court-martial proceedings. The U. S. sergeant had been charged with killing a Chinese civilian.

The explosiveness of the uprising took American officials by surprise. Nationalist China is a major link in the U. S. defense chain in the Far East. Chiang Kai-shek's government has been depending on our support for its very existence. Up to the time of the sudden outbreak, there had been little indication of anti-Americanism.

Before we look into the causes of the rioting, let us briefly see how the United States has become so deeply involved in events on Taiwan. (This green, tropical island off the mainland of Asia is also known as Formosa, a Portuguese word meaning "beautiful." But the natives have always called their island "Taiwan," and that name is now widely accepted.)

The American alliance with Taiwan is one of the results of China's civil war. This conflict reached a climax

in 1949 when Mao Tse-tung and the communists drove Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalists from the mainland of China. Chiang, long-time ruler of China and our ally in World War II, fled with his government and remnants of his army to the Pacific island.

Taiwan lies about 100 miles off the southern coast of China. Its area of about 13,500 square miles makes it approximately half the size of South Carolina. Most of the 10,000,000 people are of Chinese descent, for China ruled the island for several centuries. However, it was held by Japan for 45 years prior to World War II. After the conflict, the Japanese were compelled to give up their claims there.

Chiang, after being pushed off the mainland, set up his government in Taipei in northwestern Taiwan. His army went into training to defend the island. But more than 7 years later, the expected communist attack has not come about. The Chinese Reds have undoubtedly been held back by the presence of U. S. forces in the area.

The U. S. Seventh Fleet has patrolled the strait between the island and the mainland since 1950. At the outbreak of the Korean War, our Navy was sent to these waters to keep a war from breaking out there while we were deeply involved 1,000 miles to the north.

Later we signed a defense pact with Chiang's government. Over the past

(Continued on page 6)

## Educational TV Makes Headway

Experiment in Maryland City Shows How Schools Can Make Use of Video

**S**CHOOLS are now closed in Hagerstown, Maryland, but officials still receive inquiries about the city's first year of educational television. While replying to their letters, Hagerstown officials are preparing for another round in their unusual experiment.

During the past school year, more than 6,000 students in the Hagerstown public schools studied some of their lessons on television. The TV lessons were broadcast from a new television center set up by the Board of Education. The programs were sent over a closed-circuit network which meant that only schools having sets hooked into the special cable received the broadcasts. Six elementary and 2 high schools were tuned in.

Next fall, 12,000 young people in 23 schools will get TV instruction. By 1958, all the students in Washington County, Maryland—about 18,000 in all—will be served by the TV network.

The students spend only a short time each day watching and hearing televised lessons. They stay in their regular classrooms most of the time. First, second, and third graders, for example, have 15-minute reading or arithmetic lessons on television. Then they return to their rooms and continue their work with their regular classroom teachers.

Students in upper grades spend more time in front of television. Some of their lessons last an hour or more.

Next year, sixth-graders will have music and science on TV. Young people in the 9th grade will have general science in a television classroom, while 10th graders will study geometry on TV. Eleventh graders will get TV instruction in United States history. High school seniors will study English with the help of television.

Last year there were about 15 television teachers in Hagerstown. There will be more as time goes on. Each teacher telecasts only one program a day. He or she spends the rest of the day preparing for the next lesson. These teachers must also keep in close touch with regular instructors to be sure the TV lessons fit in with classroom plans.

Hagerstown plans to continue this program over a 5-year period. The experiment may cost over \$1,000,000. Local tax funds, free equipment from various electronic manufacturers, and a grant from the Ford Foundation will finance the test.

**A good idea?** The Hagerstown project has attracted a lot of interest both in our country and in other lands because it is the first big-scale experiment of its kind. It has won many backers—and some critics.

(Concluded on page 2)





HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND, is experimenting with school television. This is a behind-the-scenes view of a studio. A. VERNON DAVIS

## Educational TV

(Concluded from page 1)

Those who are not too enthusiastic about letting television go to school doubt whether students learn as much in a TV class as they do in regular classrooms. Here's what they say:

"Television certainly is not a novelty any more. Young people watch it at home, and so it is not a special treat to see it at school. In fact, many students are actually bored with the whole idea.

"There is absolutely no opportunity for discussion between the television teacher and the students. If a pupil has a question, he can't ask it. His inquiries must go unanswered.

"Television provides no opportunity for discussion periods, tests, or work in a laboratory. At best, it is a poor substitute for classroom studies."

Other people take a different view. They point out that television is not supposed to take the place of classroom study, but they feel it adds interest to school work. Here's what they say:

"Young people are not bored with television. If they were, they wouldn't watch it at home so much. They like to have lessons on TV. Most students are enthusiastic about the programs they see at school.

"A skillful teacher can anticipate most of the questions a class might ask and build the answers into the program. It is true that there isn't any discussion during the lesson, but there is plenty of time for questions when students return to their rooms.

"A TV teacher prepares one lesson a day. He has many hours to spend in preparation. He has the time to get together special equipment which will make the lesson colorful. Students remember a TV lesson because it is interesting!"

So the arguments go. Meanwhile, many people are beginning to wonder if television can help solve the growing shortage of teachers. They point out that a TV teacher can instruct a large number of students in several schools—at the same time. They argue that exceptionally good teachers could—by means of TV—spread their talents around.

It is too early to say what experts will decide about the Hagerstown experiment. But it seems likely that television may go to school from now on, not only in Hagerstown but in a number of other cities as well. The Ford Foundation has set aside almost \$1,000,000 for tests in other places.

Meanwhile, closed-circuit television is proving successful in many other spots across the nation. It is used in medical schools to give students a close view of operations. At some military posts, men receive part of their training by watching TV. It is also used in hospitals and colleges.

**Other TV channels.** While closed-circuit television reaches only a limited group of people, there are other educational programs which reach a large number of listeners. There is no limit to the number of people who may see the educational programs telecast by open-circuit television. People may see these programs in their homes.

There are now 24 educational TV stations on the air. The stations are located in 19 states. Seven others may be completed this summer. Over 50,000,000 people will soon be in range of educational programs.

An educational TV station is different from a regular station in 2 ways: (1) Its aim is to teach—rather than entertain; (2) there are no commercials on an ETV (educational television) station, because there are no sponsors to back the telecasts.

ETV stations get funds in various ways. Some are connected with universities. Others get money from

state governments. Still others are sponsored by local communities which raise the money to keep them going.

Here are just a few examples of what ETV stations are doing:

(1) More than 750 uneducated adults in and around Memphis, Tennessee, are learning to read and write—thanks to WKNO's TV school which offers a course called "Streamlined Reading." The listeners watch TV for half an hour, 3 nights a week, and complete homework assignments.

(2) An educational TV station in Chicago—WTTW—offers listeners a chance to earn college credits. More than 1,000 students are studying college math, English, science, and other subjects on TV.

(3) WQED, in Pittsburgh, has been telecasting since 1954. One of its aims is to help people who have never finished high school to get their diplomas. Around 80 students won diplo-

mas last year through the TV classes.

(4) In Boston, WGBH has presented full-length symphony concerts as well as lectures on medicine, literature, psychology, and science.

(5) WHA, in Madison, Wisconsin, televises plays for children and readings from great authors.

(6) KETC, in St. Louis, will telecast about 250 programs this year especially for use in schools. The telecasts will include puppet shows and visits to the airport.

(7) Miami's station WTHS has offered its listeners the following programs: A course in conversational Spanish for the whole family, an exhibit of art objects, and a study of Latin America.

**Enthusiastic?** How well do people like educational TV programs? Most stations report that listeners are enthusiastic.

For example, WTTW in Chicago offered tips on how to prepare an income-tax return. "If you have questions," the lecturer said at the end of the telecast, "call us up." The station had 65,000 calls in the next 2 days!

A survey in Pittsburgh showed that seven-tenths of all TV set owners who can receive WQED broadcasts view the programs regularly. Enrollments for most TV courses are large. More than 20,000 listeners in Boston bought copies of a textbook recommended by WGBH for one of its TV courses.

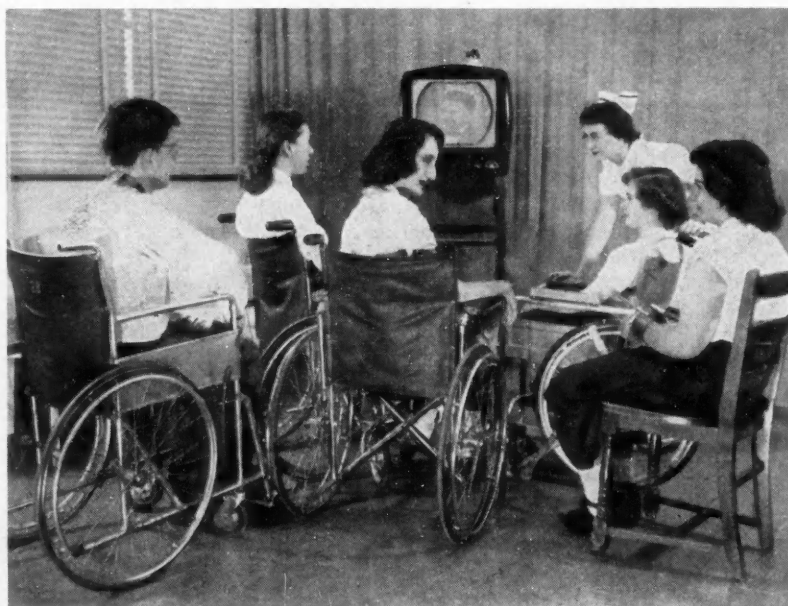
Listeners have written in to say that educational TV has made their leisure time more worthwhile. It has brought them the treasures of museums, libraries, and art collections. It has enabled them to go on studying after they leave school.

Despite its progress, educational television still has a long way to go. It will be a long time before people in every state see programs that teach. One of the big problems is financing new stations. Experts say it costs about \$350,000 to set up a station, and about \$200,000 a year to run it.

Meanwhile, commercial television continues to grow. Ten years ago there were only 5 stations on the air and 8,000 sets in use in our country. Today there are 638 stations on the air across the nation. There are 42,600,000 sets in use.

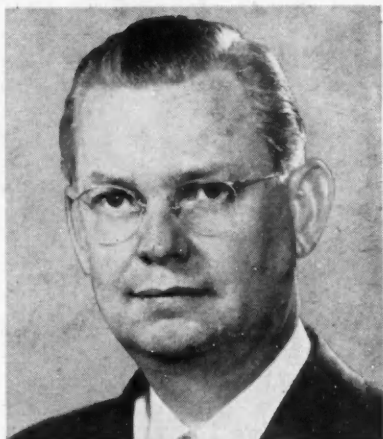
Color television is growing, too, but the number of sets is small. About 240 TV stations have the equipment to televise color programs, but there are only 131,000 color TV sets in use.

—BY HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE



EDUCATIONAL TV brings school to pupils who cannot attend regular classes. These handicapped boys and girls keep up with their studies via television. N. Y. DAILY NEWS





ROBERT ANDERSON  
New Secretary of the Treasury

## NEWSMAKER

IN his home state of Texas, Robert Anderson is known as a boy wonder. So it is no surprise to his old friends that, at 47, Anderson has been named the new Secretary of Treasury. They are used to seeing him hold big jobs at an early age.

Anderson was born in Burleson, Texas, on June 4, 1910. His father was a cotton and dairy farmer. A siege with polio when he was 3 left Robert with a slight limp which, much to his disappointment, was to keep him out of the service during World War II.

The young Texan finished high school at 15 and went on to a teachers' college. After graduation, Anderson accepted a teaching position in his home town. One of his duties was to coach the high school football team. The young teacher didn't know much about the game, but he got out the rules book and coached the squad through an undefeated season.

In 1930, Anderson shifted from teacher back to student by enrolling for a law course at the University of Texas. In his senior year, he crammed for his bar exams and conducted a campaign for a seat in the Texas legislature at the same time—both successfully!

In the next few years, Anderson held various posts in the Texas state government, taught law at the University of Texas, and, at 31, managed a valuable estate at a \$60,000-a-year salary. During World War II, he served as a civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army. When only 33, he was named vice president of a big oil refining company.

Anderson was a Texas "Democrat-for-Eisenhower" in 1952. The next year, when President Eisenhower named him Secretary of the Navy, Anderson was pleased but somewhat overwhelmed. "I've never paced the deck of a battleship," he told friends, "and I come from Texas where it doesn't even rain." However, he accepted the post, and later served as Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Anderson, who stands well over 6 feet tall, likes horseback riding and hunting. He and his wife and 2 sons now live in Connecticut.

As Secretary of the Treasury, Anderson tackles his toughest assignment yet. But friends say he can handle it. "Bob never gets excited about anything," they point out. Retiring Secretary George Humphrey agrees. "He is the best young man I know for the job," Humphrey says.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE

# Sweden Is in a Holiday Mood

## Modern, Prosperous Land Greet's Summer's Arrival

THE people of Sweden will soon be enjoying their gayest holiday. It is Midsommar and is a merry welcome to summertime, after the long, dark winter.

On June 23rd, Maypoles are erected. The people dance, sing, and rejoice well into the night. Flowers and pretty greens are everywhere.

Sweden lies on the eastern section of the long Scandinavian Peninsula, separated from Norway by a range of mountains. It covers 173,436 square miles, about one and one-sixth the size of California, although it has only about one-half that state's population.

The people are tall, athletic, and intelligent. The well-kept countryside and modern cities give the appearance of prosperity and contentment. In the cities modern apartment houses and office buildings line the streets. Fountains and statues decorate the parks.

Education is free and illiteracy practically unknown. Art, theatre, music, books, and science hold a prominent place in the estimation of the Swedes. The Nobel Prizes are awarded in Stockholm each year, under provisions in the will of the famous Swedish scientist who invented dynamite.

About one-seventh of Sweden lies within the Arctic Circle in "the land of the midnight sun." The northern section is a rugged land, with high mountains, deep gorges, and fast moving rivers. Logs from the thick, rich

forests are cut and slid across the ice in winter. In summer the wood is floated down the rivers to the lumber-mills at the mouths.

The rest of the land can be divided geographically into three sections. The great lakes region to the south is the center of the industrial and his-



SWEDEN is a prosperous country. It has many fine modern buildings such as this new telephone company office.

torical part of Sweden. Stockholm, the capital, is situated on several islands in this region.

The Smaland plateau is a rough, hilly section farther south. The trees provide the wood for the Swedish match industry, which has its center in Jonkoping. The fertile plain at the very tip of the peninsula is a great

agriculture area. One-fourth of the food for the country is grown here.

Sweden is fortunate to have a good supply of natural resources. The rivers and waterfalls easily provide enough electric power for the entire country. The content of iron in its iron ore is the highest in the world, enabling Sweden to be the world's fourth largest producer of iron.

The forests, which cover 60 per cent of the land, provide the foundation for Sweden's industrial development. Lumber, pulp, paper, matches, boxes, and furniture are exported. The country has a first-class fleet of ocean-going vessels.

For several centuries the kings of Sweden led the country into many wars, trying to expand their territory. In the 18th century, though, Sweden lost many of its best possessions.

When King Gustavus V came to the throne in 1907, it was the start of a peaceful and progressive period. Many social reforms were started. About one-third of the country's budget goes toward social welfare. Doctors and hospitalization are under government control, as are many factories and much of the communication system.

About half of the families in the land belong to co-operatives. The members buy food and other articles at the co-operatives, and at the end of the year profits are distributed to the members.

—By NANCY BLACKWOOD

## Historical Background - - Television

MOST of us think of television as something quite new. Actually, the first theory of TV was being developed over 70 years ago—at about the same time that the first theories of wireless telegraphy and radio were being thought out. It just took longer to make television workable than it did to develop wireless and radio.

The groundwork for wireless telegraphy was laid in 1887 by a German scientist, Heinrich Hertz. He showed that electrical waves could be sent through space. In 1892, 5 years later, Sir William Crookes, an Englishman, theorized that messages could be sent through the air by use of the electrical waves. The Italian inventor, Marconi, went to work on this theory and got wireless telegraphy on a practical basis in 1896.

Marconi sent his first transoceanic message across the Atlantic in 1901. The first of the 3 great aerial transmission industries developed rapidly from then on.

After wireless, radio was but a step away. Reginald Fessenden, a Canadian-born American, succeeded in transmitting spoken words by wireless for the distance of a mile late in 1900. Fessenden made the first real radio broadcast, with a program of music and speech, on Christmas Eve, 1906, from a small experimental station at Brant Rock, Massachusetts.

In that same year, Iowa-born Lee De Forest perfected a device known as the audion detector tube. It became the foundation stone for the development of present-day radio reception.

Big-time radio, with regular broadcasts, did not get under way until the 1920's. Such programs were sponsored by radio manufacturers who hoped that regular broadcasting would make people want to buy receiving sets.

As the costs of radio operation grew, the sale of advertising time on the air was begun in 1922. There was, at first, considerable opposition to this idea. Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, felt that radio should remain as a public service and that advertising should not be allowed to mar its value as an educational and entertainment medium. The idea of selling advertising time on the air won out, though, and the proceeds

made possible the present networks.

Television, last of the aerial communications to get going, had its theoretical start 3 years before German scientist Hertz demonstrated the use of electrical waves as the forerunner to wireless. Paul Nipkow, also a German, got a patent in 1884 for an "electrical telescope." By a combination of revolving disks, reflected light, and a light-sensitive cell, Nipkow had worked out a device that could provide a very rough image of a subject. Thus the idea of TV was born.

Further advances were made by use of the amplifier tube that had been developed for radio. It then became possible to use electrical currents for the transmission of an image over a limited distance—eventually over a number of miles. Inventors in England and the United States demonstrated this in 1925.

The next step was to get rid of disks and moving parts in the TV system. A Russian immigrant, Vladimir Zworykin, managed this in 1933—by the invention of the iconoscope, for transmitting the picture, and the kinescope tube, for receiving the picture.

Television was demonstrated at the New York World's Fair in 1939, and regular telecasting was started in that year. World War II held up expansion. At the end of the war, America's television industry mushroomed. Color telecasts were introduced a few years ago, and more and more programs are now being produced in color.

—By ANTON BERLE



TELEVISION EQUIPMENT has undergone many changes. Now on display in Radio City, New York, is a scanner which was used years ago in the first demonstration of TV in a theater.



# The Story of the Week

## A Grim Story

Earlier this year, a special United Nations committee was established to investigate last fall's revolt in Hungary against its communist masters. The 5-man UN group held over 60 hearings in the United States and Europe in its quest for information on the Hungarian revolt.

The UN body, made up of prominent citizens of Denmark, Australia, Tunisia, Ceylon, and Uruguay, questioned dozens of refugees from Hun-



**PEOPLE IN PORTUGAL** dress much as we do. But on their many local and national holidays they like to show off colorful costumes of the past.

gary and listened to the communist version of the Hungarian revolt. The UN group couldn't hold hearings inside Hungary itself because the Reds didn't permit them to enter that country.

The special committee's findings were recently made public. They tell a grim story of brutality by the Reds.

Among other things, the UN report says that inhuman suppression of Hungarian people by the Reds is still going on, and that as many as 35,000 students, religious leaders, and others who have criticized communism have been hauled away to slave labor camps in Soviet Siberia. It is estimated that there are at least 2,000 persons now in Red Hungarian concentration camps awaiting execution by the communists.

## High Court Decisions

The U. S. Supreme Court has called for an end to the close ties that have existed between 2 giant firms—Du Pont and General Motors—for many years. Du Pont, a big chemical company, purchased a sizable number of shares of GM stock before 1920.

In its case against Du Pont, the U. S. Department of Justice argued that the chemical firm's ownership of GM shares helped it keep its competitors from doing business with the auto firm in violation of federal anti-trust laws. GM and Du Pont contend that they have had no agreements to curb competition.

Businessmen are not yet certain about the effects of the Du Pont decision. It is felt that if Du Pont and GM are forced to cut all ties between them, other big industrial firms with similar arrangements will have to do likewise. Such a turn of events, some business leaders fear, could disrupt operations of many large firms that

have become closely associated with other companies.

Supporters of the decision believe that it will lead to a healthier state of competition in American business.

In another decision handed down recently, the Supreme Court said that the Department of Justice must publicly produce FBI evidence when such evidence is used against persons accused of a crime. This decision was reached in a case involving New Mexico labor leader Clinton Jencks.

Jencks had been convicted of falsely saying that he was not a communist. Testimony that convicted him of lying came from secret FBI files which were not made public.

The FBI has long contended that most of its files must remain secret to safeguard the sources from which special information is obtained. The Supreme Court decision on the Jencks case has challenged this FBI position.

## The Talks Go On

Next month, our ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Alexis Johnson, will once again board a plane for Geneva, Switzerland. At the same time, Red China's ambassador to Poland, Wang Pingnan, will also head for the Swiss city.

Johnson and Wang have already sat across the conference table 67 times at Geneva since their talks first began in August of 1955. Though they have discussed various phases of American-Red Chinese relations, most of their 160 or so hours of talks have been devoted to United States citizens held in communist jails.

Some weeks after the Geneva talks got under way in 1955, Red China promised to release 41 Americans held in its jails. A number of our citizens were then released, but the Chinese communists continue to hold 8 of the 41 they agreed to free.

Meanwhile, Johnson repeatedly has asked Wang for information about the several hundred American servicemen lost during the Korean fighting between 1950 and 1953, who are still unaccounted for. So far, Wang has refused to discuss this issue.

Red China, in turn, has accused the United States of refusing to permit Chinese nationals who want to return home to do so. We point out that Chinese persons within our borders are free to return to their homeland if they desire.

We even agreed to free a number of Chinese individuals who are in our jails for criminal offenses if they promised to return to Red China. Only 1 has taken us up on our offer. The others apparently prefer our jails to life in communist China.

## ILO Meets

Delegates from countries around the world are meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, to discuss ways of improving the lot of workers everywhere. The delegates are attending the June meeting of the International Labor Organization, (ILO), a branch of the United Nations.

ILO discussions this year are being devoted chiefly to (1) plans on how to end forced or "slave" labor in countries where such practices occur; and (2) ways to improve the health and living conditions of workers in underdeveloped lands.

ILO was established in 1919 at the close of World War I. It was associated with the League of Nations until that organization was replaced by the UN after World War II. ILO then became a branch of the new world body.

Delegates to ILO meetings represent workers, employers, and the governments of member countries. Most of the world's nations, including Russia, belong to the global labor body.

## Change in India

A revolution is sweeping over India. It isn't a revolt of armed men against their government. It is a revolutionary change in India's way of life, particularly in methods of growing farm crops.

Under its program for helping the people to help themselves, India is sending farm experts to villages across the country. These trained persons live



**READY! GET SET! GO!** Ann Roniger, a Kansas teen-ager, has her eye on future Olympic honors as she prepares for a training sprint at Emporia State Teachers College.

and work with the villagers and teach them modern farming techniques—techniques which Indians have learned from American experts.

Since this program was launched around 4½ years ago, India estimates that its food production has been increased by 20 to 25 per cent. The Indian government says that some 130,000,000 persons living in 220,000 villages have been aided under the program.

## Chiang Kai-shek

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, ruler of Taiwan (Formosa), is doing all he can to overcome anti-American feeling in his island (see page 1 story).

Chiang's life has been that of a soldier and government official. As a young man, he entered China's military academy to study to become an officer. He rose to leadership of his country in 1926 after the death of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of modern China.

Chiang then set out to unite China, which was split into many small areas controlled by war lords. He also fought communism. Though he succeeded in unifying large areas of China under one government, Chiang eventually lost out in his fight against the Reds. In the late 1940's the communists drove Chiang and his armies to Taiwan.

Chiang, now 70, still hopes to return to the mainland to oust the communists. The Nationalist leader has not given up his claim that he is the real head of China. The Reds, on the other hand, have vowed to take Taiwan and defeat Chiang.

## Bloody Algeria

For nearly 3 years now, rebels in the French North African territory of Algeria have been causing serious trouble for France. In recent months, casualty lists on both sides have been climbing steadily. Both sides are accusing each other of terroristic tactics in the fighting.

The Algerians want independence from French control. They point out that their neighbors—Morocco and Tunisia—were given their freedom by France a little more than a year ago. But the French regard Algeria as part



**IN CEYLON**, dancers often tell a story as they perform their graceful steps. The young students join in an old classic dance with vases.



of their country and staunchly oppose independence for the area. Algeria sends representatives to the legislature in Paris.

In addition to lives lost, France's efforts to suppress the Algerian rebellion is costing the European country around a billion dollars a year. It was France's failure to solve the Algerian problem, plus efforts to increase taxes at home to pay for the expensive African campaign, that helped overthrow the government of Premier Guy Mollet last month.

Meanwhile, the French-Algerian dispute is causing growing bitterness between France and its former territories of Tunisia and Morocco. The 2 North African lands have reduced their trade with France and are considering other steps to weaken long-standing ties with Paris.

Algeria, with an area of 846,124 square miles, is about 3 times the size of Texas and 4 times the size of France. There are some 9,531,000 people, mostly native Berbers and Arabs, in the French territory.

### London Meeting

Delegates from all member countries of the Commonwealth of Nations are arriving in London. There, they will talk over plans for closer cooperation among their governments. They also plan to discuss important global issues at the parley scheduled for later this month.

The Commonwealth of Nations is a family of independent countries which give special trade concessions to one another, and work closely together in other ways. Members include Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Central African Federation, the new African country of Ghana, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Union of South Africa, and Britain herself.

One of the issues to be aired at the London meeting has to do with Britain's overseas military bases. Britain hopes that all Commonwealth members will back up her efforts to maintain these defense bases in various parts of the world—bases which, London points out, are needed for the protection of the various Commonwealth members against the threat of possible aggression. (There has been

mounting opposition by certain Commonwealth countries to British bases on their soil.)

Another issue that is likely to come up at the Commonwealth meeting deals with global disarmament. The countries attending the forthcoming London parley are expected to study reports of the arms reduction talks between western nations and Russia that have been going on in Britain's capital city for many weeks now.

### Premier Kishi

Japan's Premier Nobusuke Kishi is scheduled to meet with President Eisenhower this week. The Japanese leader, who became Premier a little more than 3 months ago, plans to discuss relations between his country and the United States during his White House visit.

Kishi hopes to cement closer ties between Japan and America. At the same time, he would like to win American approval of Japanese moves for an increase in trade with Red China—moves opposed by our government.

Though Kishi served in the World War II Japanese government that waged war on us, he is now regarded as a good friend of the United States. In fact, certain political groups in Japan accuse him of being an "American stooge"—a charge he calls "ridiculous."

Kishi, who is 60, belongs to the Liberal-Conservative Party which is made up largely of businessmen and farmers. He formerly served as his country's foreign minister—a job he continues to hold in addition to serving as Premier.

### President's Information

The President has a number of ways in which he keeps abreast of the news.

When the Chief Executive goes to work each morning, he usually finds at least 4 prominent newspapers representing varied editorial viewpoints on his desk. His first chore in the morning is to take a quick look at these papers and the news clippings prepared for him by his press secretary, James Hagerty. Mr. Hagerty and his staff also prepare regular news summaries for the President to read.



THE WORLD'S largest globe dwarfs the Girl Scout troops who have come to see it in Savannah, Georgia. The sphere, which serves as a gas storage tank, measures 60 feet across and 189 feet around the equator. It is made of steel.

The Chief Executive gets additional news from "briefing" sessions with members of his Cabinet and other high government officials. He also meets frequently with congressional leaders and holds a full Cabinet session on Friday.

In addition, the President gets a full report on national security matters each day. Finally, he frequently has breakfast, lunch, or dinner with prominent Americans and foreigners who provide him with views and information on specific issues.

### Observers Needed

The nation needs a Ground Observer Corps station for each 16 square miles of U. S. territory. So says the Air Force, which is now looking for thousands of additional volunteers to serve in the GOC.

Members of the Ground Observer Corps are civilian volunteers who work closely with our Air Force. They keep watch 24 hours every day, scanning the skies for unidentified aircraft.

The skywatchers are needed to spot planes which might otherwise slip through our various radar screens. If the aircraft cannot be identified, fast jet interceptors take off to meet the planes and make certain they are not hostile craft before allowing them to continue in flight.

### Visitors to Washington

Nearly 5,000,000 Americans are expected to visit the nation's capital this year. Of these, around 600,000 will be high school students.

While in Washington, D.C., students

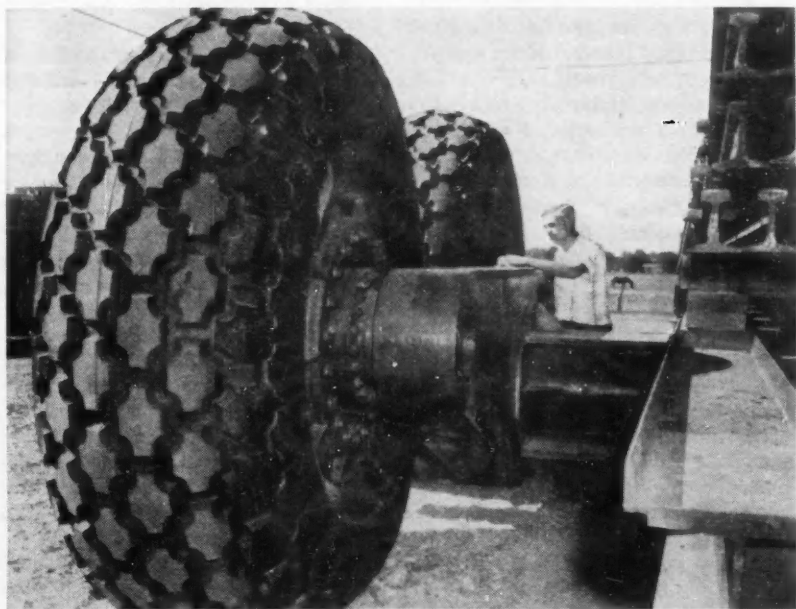
and other tourists are treated to a wealth of historic and political attractions. They see the impressive Capitol Building, and watch members of Congress discussing new laws. At the Bureau of Engraving, they see how the nation's paper money is made. Among the other favorite stops are the White House, the FBI, and the monuments to outstanding American leaders.

Of great interest to all visitors is the imposing Lincoln Memorial, situated within several hundred feet of the Potomac River and overlooking a long, picturesque reflecting pool. The 555-foot-high Washington Monument, peering over the entire city and surrounding areas; the stately Jefferson Memorial beside the Tidal Basin; the Ford Theater, where Lincoln was assassinated; and Mount Vernon, Virginia home of George Washington, are other favorite tourist attractions.

Tourists driving up 16th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, in the nation's capital, see the numerous embassies of foreign nations. Many of these admit visitors if arrangements are made ahead of time.

In addition to government offices, monuments, and foreign embassies, Washington has buildings that house the national headquarters of many labor unions, including the AFL-CIO labor organization, and professional groups. There are a total of nearly 600 such organizations in the nation's capital.

Norway has accepted an American offer of guided missiles for the northern European country's defense despite Soviet warnings against doing so.



AFTER FINAL TESTS, these giant-sized tires will be on their way to Saudi Arabia where they will help move pumping stations over the desert sands. Each tire measures 9 feet in diameter and contains over half a ton of rubber.



# Taiwan Riots

(Continued from page 1)

8 years, we have extended the Chinese Nationalist government more than 2 billion dollars' worth of economic and military assistance. U. S. troops are helping to train Chiang's army.

**Taiwan's importance.** The island's strategic value is one reason why we have supported Chiang. Taiwan is in the center of the arc of U. S. defense bases extending from Alaska's Aleutian Islands to the Philippines.

Another reason why we want to keep Taiwan in the free world is that it has become a symbol for all Chinese who oppose Red rule. Communist possession of Taiwan—it is held—would shut the door to the possible restoration of democratic government on the mainland of China.

Moreover, Red possession of Taiwan would hasten the spread of communism in southeastern Asia where more than 12,000,000 "overseas Chinese" make their homes. Today many Chinese in Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, and other lands are loyal to the Nationalists. But if Chiang's government were destroyed, they would probably swing over gradually to the communist side.

**Expanding economy.** The large-scale aid we have given Chiang has helped make Taiwan quite stable. Most people make a living from farm work. Sugar yield is increasing, and rice, bananas, and pineapples are being exported.

In recent years, considerable industrial growth has taken place. Power plants and cement factories have been built. The island has coal, timber, and other raw materials that should form the basis for further development.

The arrival of nearly 2,000,000 refugees from the mainland at the time of the civil war resulted in food and housing shortages on Taiwan. Even though the situation has improved, many of the native Taiwanese still resent the late comers, and they have disliked controls imposed by the Nationalist government. This resentment may have played a part in the riots.

**Fatal shooting.** The shooting which touched off last month's rioting took place 2 months earlier outside the home of an American army sergeant. When the U. S. soldier went outside late one night to investigate his wife's report that a man was looking in the window, the Chinese—according to the



TWO YOUNG MEN in Taiwan experiment with rice. Most of the people on the island earn their living by farming.

sergeant—approached in a threatening manner, and refused to halt when ordered to do so.

The sergeant said he feared that the man was armed, so fired at him. The shot killed the intruder.

A U. S. court-martial verdict acquitted the sergeant. Chinese newspapers charged that justice had not been done. They intimated that all the facts had not been brought out at the trial.

The next day a large crowd gathered outside the U. S. Embassy. Stones were thrown, and finally the unruly throng broke into the Embassy and did great damage.

**Behind the riots.** It is generally agreed that dissatisfaction over the outcome of the court-martial was not the sole factor in the rioting. Many observers feel that the disturbances reflected both the dislike of natives for foreign troops in general, and envy at the living conditions enjoyed by Americans stationed in Taipei. Some

feel that many Taiwanese joined in the riots to show their resentment of Chiang's government, which has avidly cultivated the U. S. alliance.

Lawless elements are also believed to have participated in the hope of looting destroyed buildings. Chinese Nationalist authorities, who expressed deep regret over the mob violence, deny that communists had anything to do with it. Some reporters feel, though, that there were Red agitators egging the rioters on.

The communists on the mainland are taking advantage of the situation to the fullest extent. They claim it shows that Americans are imposing their rule on Taiwan and should return home. Recently the Chinese Reds have been urging the Taiwanese voluntarily to become a part of communist China.

Chiang's government has apologized in full for the violence. Many individual citizens on Taiwan have also told Americans how deeply they regret the outburst. Nonetheless, the rioting raises serious questions about our future relations with the Nationalists.

**Aid for Chiang?** Some Americans think we should curb military and economic aid to Chiang's government. They say:

"The recent display of anti-Americanism plainly shows that Taiwan is not a good risk as an ally. The unfriendliness toward Americans is bound to weaken the resistance of the natives toward communism. The fact that the rioting assumed such proportions indicates that Chiang's government does not have very strong backing among the people. Our policy toward that government should undergo a searching re-examination."

Other Americans feel that we must continue to give strong support to the Taiwan government. They argue:

"The island's strategic importance in the U. S. defense system is as great as ever. If we should drastically curtail our aid, only the communists would profit. The recent rioting was

touched off by special circumstances—for example, the court-martial verdict—and not through a widespread dislike of Americans. Most of the natives sincerely want continued aid from us. So long as it is in our best interests, we should extend it."

**Legal problem.** The riots have also spotlighted another troublesome issue—that of the legal status of overseas service personnel charged with crimes. The question involved is whether U. S. servicemen in such cases should be tried by American courts or by local courts in the country where the crime occurred.

In lands where the United States has not entered into special agreements with local governments, our authorities retain the right to try servicemen charged with crimes. Such was the case in Taiwan.

In a number of countries, the United States has made special agreements with the governments of these lands, spelling out the rights of each nation in criminal cases. Under these agreements, the U. S. government usually makes it clear beyond doubt that it has the right to try servicemen who are charged with crimes at a time when they are on duty or on U. S. property.

In most cases, though, the country where the serviceman is stationed has legal jurisdiction in instances where he is charged with crime *when he is off duty*. Under the agreements which the United States has made, the man on trial must at all times have the legal safeguards associated with American justice—for example, a quick trial, the right to have a lawyer, etc.

**Local courts.** In many foreign countries, natives feel that their local courts should have greater jurisdiction in cases involving charges against U. S. servicemen. They argue:

"It is only right for local courts to have jurisdiction in criminal cases committed on the soil of their own land. When the local courts do not have such a right, it is an infringement



FATHER AND SON in Taiwan leaf through a news magazine. People in the cities closely follow the news in their daily papers and magazines.



ment of national sovereignty. To deny these courts the right to try foreigners charged with crimes smacks of colonialism.

"Certainly if the United States had troops of another country stationed inside its borders, the American people would feel that any of these foreign soldiers charged with crimes should be subject to the jurisdiction of U. S. courts. People in other lands feel the same way—the local courts should try troops charged with crimes no matter where they come from. When those charged with crimes are tried by special courts composed of their countrymen, they sometimes get off more easily than they deserve to."

**U. S. view.** American officials do not agree with this argument. They reply to it in this way:

"In many countries, the United States does not challenge the right of local courts to try American service personnel in *certain types* of cases, but we cannot let foreign courts have full jurisdiction in *all* cases. Many countries do not have the legal safeguards in their judicial systems that all Americans regard as the Constitutional right of those charged with crimes. Moreover, some local courts overseas would be likely to regard any foreign serviceman as an out-



WITH AN AREA OF 13,500 square miles, Taiwan is about half as big as the state of South Carolina

sider, and might mete out punishment that was undeserved.

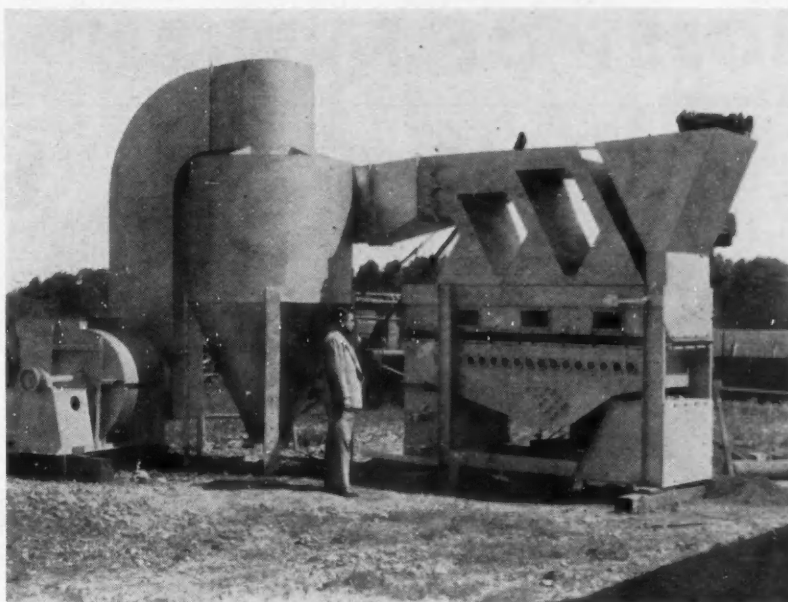
"Our troops are stationed overseas only at the request of foreign governments. If these troops were subject in all cases to the treatment of foreign courts, the American people would be reluctant to let them go overseas. Thus, it is to the advantage of our allies to permit U. S. courts to have considerable jurisdiction over American servicemen."

**Japanese case.** Taiwan is by no means the only place where charges against a U. S. serviceman have been the source of controversy recently. A case in Japan has received wide attention in U. S. newspapers.

It concerns an American soldier, Corporal William Girard, who accidentally killed a Japanese woman on a U. S. rifle range. American officials have agreed to let the case be tried in a Japanese court.

The decision to do so—taken in accordance with a treaty we have with Japan—pleased the Japanese. On the other hand, it has brought strong protests from various groups and individuals in this country. Congress is investigating the matter. As we go to press, the trial has not yet taken place.

—By HOWARD SWEET



THIS NEW MACHINE washes coal with air instead of water. Designed for use by the coal industry, it will go into production this summer.

## Science in the News

THE USS *Nautilus*, the Navy's first atomic submarine, has just set a record for underwater cruising. It has traveled 3,049 miles without surfacing.

The ship submerged near Panama and did not come up until it reached San Diego, California. It cruised between 18 and 20 knots an hour. The previous record for underwater travel was 2,000 miles.

**Archeologists** have uncovered skeletons and tools 10,000 years old in a cave on the Indonesian island of Borneo. Pottery, sea shells, and even "left overs" from a caveman's dinner have been discovered.

The findings substantiated the theory that prehistoric people migrated to the many islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Several layers of habitation have been uncovered. Each of the layers suggests that there were several periods during which the islands were inhabited. The deepest layer reveals specimens 10,000 years old, while an uppermost layer shows signs of neolithic (New Stone Age) man.

The cave is 200 feet high, and thousands of birds and bats now live there. It appears from the remains that the people who lived there long ago hunted animals and cooked them on an open fire.

On June 1st a huge plastic balloon carried an Air Force officer in a small metal capsule 18 miles up into the atmosphere. It was the highest ever reached on a manned, lighter-than-air flight. The balloon stayed at that altitude for 2 hours before it descended.

The test is part of a series to see how man can endure high altitudes. Last November, 2 men traveled 14 miles into space. The next test is expected to go up even higher than the one just completed.

A flu epidemic has been raging in the Far East since last February. Although many people have contracted the disease, the cases have been relatively mild.

Influenza is caused by different types of virus. The one responsible for the current outbreak is a new strain. The symptoms are similar to

other types of flu—headache, high temperature, sore throat, and cough.

United States Public Health officials are somewhat concerned because a vaccine has not yet been discovered to combat the disease. Every effort, though, is being directed to developing a serum to halt the epidemic.

The Great Salt Lake in Utah has a few forms of animal life living in it, despite the fact that its average salt content is 25 per cent. The large inland sea—75 miles long and 50 miles wide—is not really "dead."

About 8 years ago a man happened to notice a swarm of small brine shrimp living in a secluded spot in the lake. He took some of the shrimp home and fed them to his tropical fish. They ate the shrimp immediately and seemed to thrive on them.

The little shrimp are about 1/4 inch long and their diameter is the size of a darning needle. Each one has 11 pairs of legs.

The man who first came across them now has a plant where he raises the shrimp. They are shipped to fish hatcheries and to tropical fish fanciers all over the country. After feeding them to trout in Utah, the state is reporting a record-breaking total of the fish this year.

—By NANCY BLACKWOOD



SPEED is his name, but he probably won't win any races. Nevertheless, 4-year-old Dennis Norton looks hopeful as he perches on the back of the 530-pound turtle at the San Diego zoo.

## News Quiz

### Educational TV

1. Describe the program of TV education being conducted in Hagerstown, Maryland.
2. How long will this experiment continue?
3. Tell how it is being financed.
4. Give 2 arguments for and 2 against television in the classroom.
5. How many lessons do TV instructors prepare each day?
6. Explain how closed-circuit television is serving in other parts of the country.
7. How many ETV stations are on the air? Describe some of their programs.
8. How do educational television stations get funds?

### Discussion

1. How do you personally feel about classroom television?
2. Do you or do you not think TV could help solve the teacher shortage? Give your reasons.

### Relations with Taiwan

1. Why were American officials surprised last month by events in Taiwan?
2. Trace briefly the story of how that island became the seat of the Chinese Nationalist government, and how we came to support Chiang so strongly.
3. Why do U. S. officials consider it so important that Taiwan stay in the free world?
4. Describe the economy of this Pacific land.
5. What are believed to be the main factors behind last month's riots?
6. Give pros and cons on the issue of continued strong support for Chiang's government.
7. Why do many foreigners feel that local courts in their countries should try cases involving American servicemen charged with crimes?
8. What differing views are put forth by many Americans?

### Discussion

1. Do you think that the United States should continue to support and aid Chiang Kai-shek's government to the extent we have done in the past? Explain.
2. Do you feel that the United States should ever permit foreign governments to have jurisdiction in criminal cases involving U. S. servicemen? Explain your views on this issue.

### Miscellaneous

1. What were some findings of the special UN committee that investigated last fall's revolt against communism in Hungary?
2. Tell something about the International Labor Organization. Why is it now meeting in Geneva, Switzerland?
3. Briefly explain recent Supreme Court decisions dealing with DuPont and with labor leader Clinton Jencks.
4. Why is Algeria a world trouble spot?
5. Who are Chiang Kai-shek and Nobusuke Kishi?

### References

- "The Case for TV in Education," by Charles A. Siepmann, *The New York Times Magazine*, June 2.
- "The Surprising Growth of Educational TV," by Harland Manchester, *Reader's Digest*, May.

### Pronunciations

- Adenauer—ä'duh-now-er  
 Chiang Kai-shek—jyäng kī-shék  
 Guy Mollet—gē mō-lä'  
 Heinrich Hertz—hin'rik herts  
 Mao Tse-tung—mou dzū-dōng  
 Nobusuke Kishi—nō-bō-sō-kē kē-shē  
 Paul Nipkow—pawl nīp'kō  
 Sun Yat-sen—sōn yat-sēn  
 Wang Pingnan—wäng ping-nēn



# WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

**"Are Neutralists Against the U. S.?"**  
by David M. Nichol in the *Chicago Daily News*.

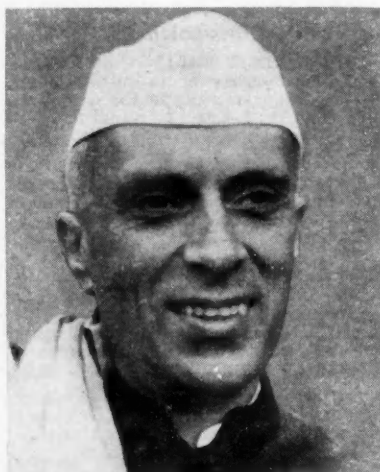
Roughly 1 in every 5 people in the world lives under a government which has not taken sides in the clash between East and West. India is the largest of the neutral nations. Often rich in raw materials, the neutral nations are the primary target for the threats and wooings of the United States and Russia.

Generally speaking, two factors drive nations into the difficult position of neutrality. One is a feeling that their only hope of catching up with the 20th century is a period of peace in which they can concentrate on industrial and social development. Doubtful as the prospect is, the wish is at least understandable.

The second factor is the reluctance of any nation to be a battleground for the opposing forces of West and East. Should war break out at the moment, Germany would almost certainly become a radioactive desert. This prospect is enough to frighten the stoutest heart.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer, backed by Washington, believes war can be prevented by maintaining firm ties with the West. The Soviets argue that alliance with the West is the path to destruction. They have backed this argument recently by threatening notes to Scandinavia and other countries.

Since there is no sign that these countries will adopt the Soviet system, Moscow plugs what is next best from the Kremlin's viewpoint—neutral countries that give no aid or com-



INDIA'S Prime Minister Nehru is leader of the world's biggest and most populous neutral nation.

fort to the West and which might be won over by well-tested communist methods.

The aim of the United States must be to encourage ever-stronger democratic governments in the neutral nations. In this way, these countries may automatically become allies of the West.

For the neutrals, the choice is a terrifying one—a life hanging in the balance between surrender and independence with the risk of moral or physical destruction or both.

**"Lifting Red China Embargo Termed Helpful to Russia,"** a column by David Lawrence.

Sometimes it seems if the communists wait long enough, they will out-



"I SAY, OLD BOY, anyone for rice?" is the caption of this cartoon relating to Britain's expansion of trade with Red China. Despite the fact that certain other U. S. allies also favor increased commerce with this communist land, our government is still opposed to the idea, but Congress is debating the whole question.

trade and outmaneuver the West. The London government has now decided to relax its embargo on trade with Red China. Without getting a single concession in return, the British have yielded to the Red Chinese and will ship them many of the goods which hitherto have been banned. It could lead to a breakdown of controls on really strategic items.

The United States is disappointed over the action and has said so. The British repeat the argument that since goods can go into Soviet Russia, it is foolish to bar shipment to Red China of goods now going there indirectly.

The answer is that it costs the Soviets and Red Chinese lots of money and uses valuable freight space to send the goods over the trans-Siberian railroad from Russia to China. Why should things be made easier for the Red Chinese, and the expenses of Soviet Russia cut down?

It is too early to tell how Congress will react to the change made by the British. Long earnest efforts were made by our State Department to persuade London not to relax the embargo.

It is a most unfortunate development and must be marked up as a signal victory for the communists. It was handed to them on a platter by Great Britain.

**"Trading with Red China,"** an editorial in the *Washington Star*.

In response to Britain's decision to ease restrictions on trade with Red China, the State Department has declared that our government is "most disappointed," but that it intends, for its own part, to continue the policy of

the collapse of our government's efforts to maintain a total embargo. That policy, which was adopted in 1951, during the Korean War, has been potent up to a point, but that point has long since passed.

The British decision can be defended on grounds of political logic and economic realism. This is the more true because that country's ban on goods of direct strategic or military value will continue to remain in force against Red China.

We must be realistic about this. We ought to recognize that the policy of total embargo has outlived its usefulness. This is one aspect of our official view of Asia that calls for a thoroughgoing reappraisal.

**"Who Owns Outer Space?"** by Eliot Tozer in *Popular Science*.

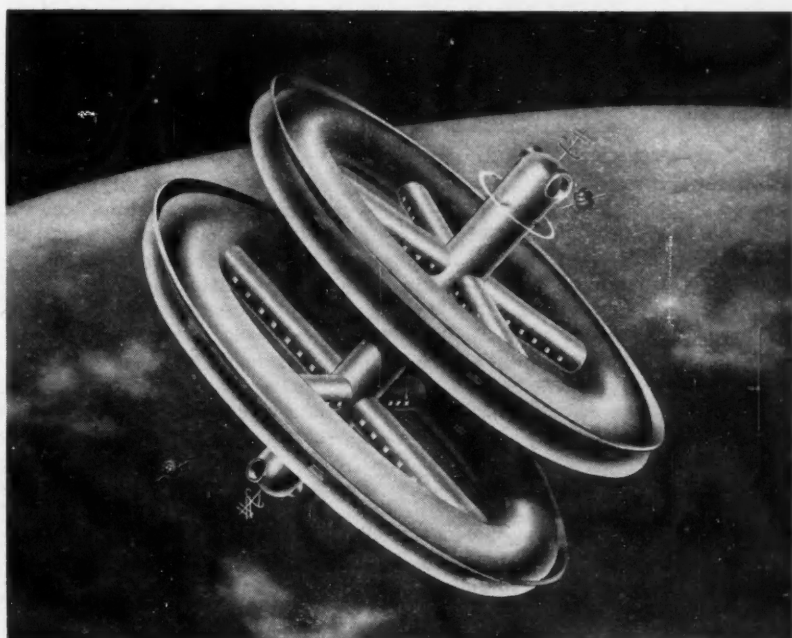
Today a nation's sovereignty is generally conceded to extend upward only to the limits of the atmosphere (7 miles). Not everybody is happy about this, however. One expert says that each nation's sovereignty should extend to the altitude where aircraft can be sustained in flight. Another suggests: You own as far up as you can control. All agree that the nations must settle the issue. No space laws can be written until then—nor solid claims laid to moons or any of the various planets.

As for space itself, most experts say that it will remain free for use by all nations, just as the sea is free today. Laws of navigation will probably be made in the same way as our sea laws were—by consent among nations.

Deciding who will own the planets and work their mineral deposits is another matter. Most experts believe the planets will remain free for use by all. By the same token, mineral deposits will probably be owned by those who use them, the way that oyster beds are owned and worked.

Nevertheless, more and more world organizations are looking into these matters. The International Civil Aviation Organization recently began studying space law.

But some lawyers are impatient. Space travel is near, they believe. Sweeping new concepts of law must be developed—soon—to solve the problems that will crop up.



**WHO OWNS SPACE?** This is a question which must be answered as men from many of the world's nations set out to conquer the wild blue yonder.